

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1899.

NUMBER 46

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**HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO**A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.**Travellers' Directory.****São Paulo:**

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. (dormitorio); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Tanbati.

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**Bello Horizonte:**

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:27 p. m. and 11:40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

**Corcovado:**

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**Official Directory**

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, CHARLES PAGE, BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita horary (opposite Custom House). Petropolis, EDWARD C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

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**Church Directory**

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a. m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 9 a. m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crashley &amp; Co., 36 Rua do Ouvidor.

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British Chaplain

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IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 170.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6:15 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services every Sunday at 12 noon. Pastor, H. C. TUCKER—residence Rua da Concordia, 16. Portuguese services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m. and at Fabrica Carica, Sundays at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Pastors.—M. DICKIE and FRANK WIRDEMEYER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 254, Rua d' Anna Nery, Retação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m., FRANKLIN H. NASHIMOTO, Pastor.

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PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p. m. Sundays, Portuguese service at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays, Sunday School at 10 a. m.

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**Miscellaneous.**

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 30 Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

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RIO SHAMEN'S MISSION.—Real and Reading Room: 15, Rua Carneiro (former Imperial), 3rd floor. W. J. LOMY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelária.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 6 o'clock p. m. R. A. W. Sloan President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

**WEST COAST ITEMS.**

—The Chilean press is agitating for the immediate annexation of Tacna and Arica.

—It is reported that D. Angel Vicuña will be asked to take the Chilean mission in Bolivia.

—A division of the Chilean fleet has set out on an instruction cruise to the Falkland islands.

—The Chilean minister of finance is dismissing the employees of his department who are caught frequenting gambling houses.

—A Lima telegram of the 12th says that earthquake shocks have been felt throughout Peru and the people are greatly alarmed because of Feb's predictions.

—Telegrams from Santiago confirm the report that D. Angel Vicuña is retiring from the Chilean mission to Rio de Janeiro, and that he will be succeeded by D. Joaquim Godoy.

—In Lima a sensational tragedy has just occurred, a young man assassinating a young woman of high social standing and then committing suicide. He had become infatuated with her, and having no self control committed this abominable crime.

—There were light earthquake shocks at Valparaíso on the 9th and 10th inst. but no harm resulted. At Talca, however, the shocks were more violent and several houses were shaken down. Great alarm prevails among the people, who believe the end of the world is at hand.

—It is a curious circumstance that Chili should have become so thoroughly frightened over Feb's predictions in regard to a collision between Bieñ's comet and the earth this month. There have been prayers and other pious preparations, and the people have been greatly alarmed. The great catastrophe should have occurred yesterday.

—It is said that the new Chilean representative at Lima, D. Custodio Vicuña, is authorized to make new proposals for the settlement of the questions pending between Chili and Peru, which will be unfavorable to the pretensions of Bolivia. Subsequent telegrams state that D. Custodio Vicuña has declined the mission.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

—The French, German and Spanish papers in Buenos Aires have initiated subscriptions in favor of the wounded Boers.

—The municipality of Buenos Aires has authorized the construction of an electric tramway line using a subterranean current.

—An arbitration treaty has been signed between Argentina and Paraguay identical to the one celebrated between Argentina and Uruguay.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires of the 11th advises the arrest of Sr. Isidoro Gutthman on charges made by various flour dealers of Rio de Janeiro.

—The expeditions organized in Bolivia for the repression of the Acre revolution comprise about 1,000 men. A tenth of that number would be amply sufficient.

—The *Tiempo* of Buenos Aires, which is said to be closely attached to President Roca, is severely criticising the Argentine consular service in Brazil.

—Dr. Eduardo Wilde has resigned the post of director of the department of hygiene at Buenos Aires, and is to be substituted by Dr. Antonio Pinerio.

—An official census, it is said, shows that Buenos Aires has 18,000 persons in its population who can not read and write. This of course refers to the adult population.

—The Villa Colon (Uruguay) astronomer has put off the arrival of Bel's comet until December 2nd at precisely 5 o'clock in the evening. He does not locate the point of contact, but we presume it will be Flores Island.

—A sharper snatched \$5000 m/n yesterday (Oct. 28) from the counter of the British Bank of South America. He was caught before he had made good his escape, but the dollars had already passed into the possession of a confederate.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—H. M. S. Beagles arrived from Rio Janeiro on Sunday afternoon and was ordered to remain in quarantine off Flores Island for five days. The absurdity of it is that she has only just completed a term of quarantine off Rio de Janeiro, at the Ilha Grande.—Montevideo Times, Oct. 31.

—Our contemporary *La Tribuna* is of opinion that the correspondent of *The Times* in this city ought to be turned out of Argentina, bag and baggage. If one goes another will replace him, and the truth will be known in London, despite all arbitrary and despotic measures.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—Telegrams are being daily received from Europe ordering the sale of national stocks held on foreign account and to convert the proceeds into gold pending a higher premium at no distant date, when the operation of reconverting gold into paper and reinvesting in national stocks is likely to be a profitable one.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—The Great Southern railway, in Argentina, has purchased 6,000 horses at a cost of 15,000 pesos (says a telegram of the 10th inst.) and has offered them to the British government. Horses at three dollars each are rather cheap. Their hides ought to be worth more than that. A telegram of the 11th, however, says there is no truth in the story.

—The commercial men of Buenos Aires are thinking of going into politics. They should have done it long ago. The manufacturers of Buenos Aires are also thinking of going into politics. They too should have gone in ages ago. The youth of Buenos Aires are talking about going into politics; they generally always are. The Porto-Elis are also talking about it.—Southern Cross.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 9th says that Dr. Garcia Meron has accepted the portfolio of agriculture and that Dr. Eduardo Wilde will succeed him as minister to the United States.

—In Catamarca, Dr. Benjamin Figueroa is intervening on behalf of the national government. He has considered every man in the place, from governor down to teniente alcalde, and is running the province himself. This is what should be done with every provincial government in the country. Send out Dr. Figueroa to do the work, and send the governors and company to Helladore.—South-Cross.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 7th inst. says that the Argentine government has realized a loan of £ 500,000 in London with Messrs. Morton &amp; Chaplin, at 7 per cent interest and 1/2 per cent commission. This is somewhat different from the three millions first reported, and the terms are such that the Argentine government can hardly be congratulated on the result. And even then, the risk is no trifling one for the investor.

—With gold at 243 and a chance that it will go higher, how can the government afford to accept paper for custom duties at 227.27? This is the proposition of the bill now in congress. Of course the moment that bill shall become law no one will pay duties in gold, but will take paper. The government will in this manner make a heavy loss, which the revenue cannot sustain. It must have for the payment of its foreign bonded-debt service; and if its customs receipts are in paper taken at 227.27 which must be sold at 243 to 250 or higher, it will soon get left.—B. A. Herald and Times.

—The merchants of Asunción have closed their doors as a protest against the new financial schemes of the Paraguayan government, which has been authorized by congress to make a further issue of paper money. We are afraid that governments in the South American continent are too thick-skinned to care much about protests of commerce, or in fact of anybody; they want money, and so must have it by fair means or foul. The flowery words that fall from the mouth of a president of a republic look very pretty on paper, but they never appear to come to anything.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—We note that Mr. C. Akers is being very generally credited with—or blamed for, as the case may be—the *Times* telegrams on Argentine affairs that have caused such displeasure in Buenos Aires. As it happens, Mr. Akers left the Plate for Chile fully a month ago, so the saddle has been put on the wrong horse.—Montevideo Times, Nov. 3.—[That of course makes no difference to those who want to cover up their own squandrelous by shouting "stop thief!" at some one else. No one but dishonest officials and their mercenaries would ever seek to suppress the freedom of the press in this way.]

—As the Boers of South Africa must go because they stubbornly stand in the way of the world's advancement, despite their conceit and blind egotism, so South America will be engulfed by the advancing tide of civilization if its present peoples do not prove worthy of the heritage they have. No false pride will save them when the time becomes ripe for action. Argentina is also under the domination of this general law of the world's movement. We are among those who believe that she will rise to the demands of the times and show herself worthy of the magnificent field she has; but if she should fail in this, she will cease to be a nation, like Egypt and the Trausval, and like Spain in the western world.—B. A. Herald and Times.

—The Argentines celebrated a few days ago the victory won over a British force in Buenos Aires early in the century, and in reply to the customary newspaper glorifications the Buenos Aires Standard writes:—"Rifle bullets miss their mark; bayonet thrusts never do; and if there had been a chance of or space for a bayonet charge in Calle Reconquista on the memorable day which your countrymen are fond of celebrating yearly, most excellent colleague, the Nation would today be printing in English, and the Union Jack would be waving over the Government House instead of Argentina's blue and white. We shall not hurt your feelings, colleague, by alluding to what your country has lost through there having been no British bayonet charge in Calle Reconquista in the first decade of this century."

—Very little has been heard for some months of Senator Cané's proposal for the creation of stringent measures for dealing with foreigners who are found to be undesirable inhabitants. From the purport of the proposals, it would be inferred that they are intended to deal with the importation of criminals or well known bad characters into this country. But some people have been kind enough to say that journalists are the real gauge aimed at, possibly journalists whose only offence lies in dealing plainly with events in this country. We very much doubt it; and certainly the suggestion that General Roca is anxious to push the measure on, in order that he may deal with criticisms such as those made by the *Times* correspondent, seems to us supremely ridiculous. The President, we are sure, has no wish to stifle open and fair criticism, even if it is at times directed against his own administration; still less is he likely to make himself ridiculous in the eyes of Europe, and of his own countrymen, by any overt attempt to interfere with the freedom of the press. Just at present, however, any stick is good enough to beat the President with, because forthwith his tenure of office has not brought about such wonders as credulous persons looked for.—Review, Buenos Aires, Nov. 4.

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital ..... £ 1,500,000  
 Capital paid up ..... " 750,000  
 Reserve fund ..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 59, of 17th October, 1893.

Subscribed capital. . . . . £ 1,500,000  
 Realized do . . . . . " 900,000  
 Reserve fund . . . . . " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos,  
 S. Paulo, Bangua Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,  
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DRAW'S ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.-LONDON.  
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**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.

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Capital ..... £ 1,000,000  
 Idem paid up ..... " 800,000  
 Reserve fund ..... " 820,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

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Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO  
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Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and  
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Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

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and correspondents in Germany.

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The Bank of New York, N. B. A.,

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Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and  
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Established in Paris on the 22nd October 1896 by the  
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société  
 Générale pour favoriser le développement du Com-  
 merce et de l'industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

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Head Office:  
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 ris, and agencies.  
 Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-  
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 Heine & Co., Paris.  
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PARIS AND FRANCE  
 (Union Bank of London, Limited,  
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AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.  
 Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for  
 purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc. and trans-  
 acts every description of banking business.

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Manager.

**Nectandra Amara Pills.**

These wonderful pills, so useful and  
 beneficial in all affections of the stomach  
 and intestines, are obtainable in all places  
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 £25.000 and One dozen boxes for £20.000.  
 Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-  
 RANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor  
 Rio de Janeiro.

**BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.**

Realized Capital. . Rs. 103,616,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with  
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . Rs. 16,787,304\$006

Profits in suspense . Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco  
 Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro  
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Opens accounts current;

Pays Interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of  
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every  
 description of banking business.

**AN APPRECIATIVE VIEW OF RIO.**

There is a port in the Golden West;  
 In the land of Columbia, that port is the best;  
 O, the ships sail into her beautiful bay;  
 While the blue, blue waters around them play,  
 And the grim Goryvado above them frowns—  
 O Rio the fairest of seaport towns!  
 Far from afar,  
 How lovely the view from thy harbour bar!

There is a city that's hidden away  
 Mid the forest hills that encircle the bay,  
 Whose palaces stand in gardens fair,  
 While the scent of the ocean is borne on the air;  
 And on every side is the garden's calm,  
 On every side a luxurious calm;  
 When the morning fair  
 Is breaking there,  
 No place ever had a more wonderful charm.

Let us follow the throng as it crowds the streets;  
 How happy the heart of the city beats!  
 There are maidens with the deep, dark eyes of the South  
 That burn to the soul of the passionate youth;  
 There are children that shout as they go to their play  
 'Mid the golden sands or the garden's gay;  
 Their joy makes glad  
 The soul that's sad,  
 And gloom has no place in the glorious day!

O city of charms and dreams of love,  
 May the good God bless thee from Heaven above!  
 May he wash from thy streets the dark stains of sin,  
 That all may be lovely and true within;  
 That the life of the children be pure evermore  
 As the breezes that beat o'er thy wave-washed shore.  
 Then, *Edou de May*,  
 Shall thy fame go far  
 And thy life be as fair as thy harbour bar!

C. W. ARMSTRONG.

**THE BASQUE PROVINCES.**

The correspondent in Spain of the *New York Times*, Katherine Lee Bates, who has written many charming letters from that interesting old country, writes as follows of the Basques:

Our point of departure was San Sebastian, which is the capital of Guipuzcoa, one of the three Basque provinces. These lie among the Cantabrian mountains, and are delightfully picturesque with wheat-growing valleys and well-wooded heights. As the train wandered on, in its pensive Spanish fashion, we found ourselves now in Scotland, in a beautiful waste of heather and gorse, now under the English ivy and hawthorn, hearing the song of the English robin, and now in our own New England, with the hilly reaches of apple orchards and the fields upon fields of tasseled Indian maize.

The Basques are a thrifty folk, and have cultivated their fields to the utmost. The valleys are planted with corn, the lower hills are ridged and terraced for a variety of crops. Above are the walnuts and chestnuts, and the flintiest summits serve for pasturage. It was curious to see men at work on these steep slopes that had been smoothed off into a succession of narrow shelves, and, more strange yet, to catch glimpses of peasants ploughing the very mountain top, picturesque in their blue Basque caps.

The reaping is of the cleanest. The harvest fields have a neat, scoured look, as if the women had been over them with scrubbing brushes. Yet this utilitarian soil admits of oaks and beeches, ferns and clover, morning glories, dandelions, pimpernel, and daisies.

All that sunny morning the train sauntered blithely on from one charm of the eyes to another—from a ruined watch tower, where red-handed Carlists had crouched, to a bright kerchiefed maiden singing amid her beehives,

from a range of abrupt peaks, cleft by deep gorges, to sycamore-shaded by-ways and popular bordered streams; from a village graveyard, the pathetic little parallelogram inclosed in high, gray walls, and dim with cypress shadows, to a tumbling, madcap torrent, spanned by a time-gnawed Roman arch. Shooting the heart of some black hill, the train would run out on a mere ledge above a valley hamlet, and from pure inquisitiveness, apparently, run all around the circle, peering down from every point of view on the cluster of great, patriarchal houses, sometimes of timber and plaster, more often of stone, where whole clans dwell together under the same red-tiled roof, occasionally topped with blue chimneys.

Queer old houses, these, with now and then a fantastic coat of arms sculptured over the door or a fresco of saints and devils blazoned all across the front. Sometimes freshly white-washed, these Basque houses have more often a weather-worn, dingy look, but the clothes from the laundry flitter airily from roofs and balconies.

They are a decent, self-respecting, prosperous people, these Basque mountaineers, of whose history my companion told me stirring tales. They are supposed, though not without dispute, to be the oldest race in Europe, descendants of those original Iberians, whom the westward-trooping Aryans drove into the fastnesses of the Pyrenees. These are their own language, which is of an Asiatic type. They themselves believe that it was spoken in the Garden of Eden. There are some twenty-five dialects of the Vascuense, and it is so difficult for foreigners that even George Borrow spoke it "with considerable hesitation," and one exhausted student, abandoning the struggle, declared that the words were all "written Solomon and pronounced Nebuchadnezzar." The Basques attribute their badly virtues to the crabbedness of their speech, telling how the devil, after slaving over their vocabulary for seven years, had succeeded in learning only three words, and threw up his lesson in a pet, so that to this day he remains unable to meddle with their peasant piety.

What little literature there is in the Basque language is naturally of the popular cast—hero songs, dancing songs, dirges, hymns, and folk-lore. Much as we wanted to sit down in the heather and give the rest of our lives to studying it, we could not hope to be more clever than the devil.

The Basques are noted for their passionate love of liberty. The sturdy peasant is lord of his own rugged farm, and insists on tilling it in his own primitive way, breaking the soil with a rude mattock instead of a plow. An English engineer, laying a railroad through Alava, tried his best to make his men abandon their slow, laborious method of carrying the earth in baskets on their heads. He finally had all the baskets removed by night and wheelbarrows left in their places. But the unalterable Basques set the loaded wheelbarrows on their heads and staggered about beneath these awkward burdens, until, for very shame, he had to give them back their baskets.

The peasant drives over the mountain roads in a ponderous ox cart, with two round disks of wood for wheels. These make such a horrible squeaking, as the wooden axle to which they are riveted turns over and over, that one town decreed a fine for everyone who should bring that musical abomination within its limits. Thereupon a freeborn Basque rose with the dawn, selected his best carved oxen yoke, draped the red-stained sheepskin a trifle more carefully than usual above the patient eyes of his great, smooth oxen, and took his way, "squeakily-squeak, squeakily-squeak," straight to the door of the Ayuntamiento, where he paid his 25 pesetas, and then devoted the rest of the day to driving all about the town, squeaking out his money's worth. This is no servile temper, and it is not until our own generation that the dearly cherished liberties of the Basques have been wrested away.

These wardens of the Pyreneas, for the Basques of Navarre and those now known as French Basques must not be forgotten, did good service in helping the Visigoths to beat back the northward-pressing Moors and the southward-pressing Franks, but when the Basque provinces of Spain were incorporated with Leon and Navarre, and afterward with Castile, the mountaineers stood stubbornly for their fueros, or peculiar rights.

The lecture had reached this point, when, finding ourselves at Amorebieta, in the province of Vizcaya, or Biscay, we suddenly descended from the train, handed our bags to an honest Basque porter, who deposited them on the floor of an open waiting room, in full reach of an honest Basque population, and, as for ourselves, turned our faces toward the centre of Vizcaya in glory, the famous Tree of Guernica. We entered a rustic inn, that seemed entirely undecided which way to go. The station agent blew a little tin horn, green meadows and wattled fences began to glide past the car windows, and the interrupted discourse was resumed.

The lawmakers of Vizcaya were duly chosen by their fellow-nobles, for every Basque held the rank of hidalgo, or "son of somebody." The deputies met every two years in the village of Guernica, sitting on stone benches in the open air beneath the sacred oak, and there elected the Señores de Vizcaya. Even the Kings of Spain were allowed no grander title, but had to come to the Tree of Guernica, at first in person, later by deputy, and there swear to observe the fueros. To this green shadow came the proud Basque peasant from his lonely farm-house, high on the

mountainside, to answer before his peers to such charges as might be brought against him; for within the sanctuary of his home the law could lay no hand on him or his.

It was the Carlist war that changed all this. The fueros, of which a list dating from 1342 is still extant, granted the Basque provinces a republican constitution that almost realized an ideal democracy, with immunity from taxes save for their own boundaries, and from military service beyond their own boundaries. But when the dynastic strife broke out the Basques put on the white cap of Don Carlos and bore the brunt of the conflict.

We had already passed through Vergara, where, in 1839, Espartero ended the first Carlist war by a treaty which compelled the Basques to lay down their arms. But the cost of this rebellion they paid in blood. The political status was practically unaffected. At the close of the second Carlist war, in 1876, Alfonso XII. signified his victory by ordering to them a terrible punishment, abrogating the precious fueros that the Tree of Guernica had guarded for so many centuries. The government imposed, moreover, its salt and tobacco monopolies and made the Basques subject to military conscription. At every station we saw Spain's Viscayan soldiers, red-capped and red-trousered, with blue-belted frock-coats, under which were beating angry hearts. The son of Alfonso XII. will have to reckon with the Basques, when the third Carlist war shall be declared, but it may be doubted whether the fueros, which Don Carlos, of course, promises to restore, will ever come home to nest again in the Guernica O.k.

My erudite fellow-vagabond was just pointing out the typical shape of the Basque head, with its broad forehead, long, narrowing face, curved nose and pointed chin, when we reached Guernica. Such a sweet and tranquil village as it is, set among the beauty of the hills, with the dignity and pathos of its history pervading every hushed, old-fashioned street. The guide, whom two affable ladies, sharers of our carriage in the little picnic train, had taken pains to look up for us at the station, was not, we judged, a favorable specimen of the haughty Basque Hidalgo. He was a dull, unimaging, slouchy lad, who smelt his voice to an awed whisper as we passed the eschewed carved palace of a Count. But he led us by pleasant ways to the modern Casa de Juntas, or Senate House, where we were shown the assembly room, with its altar for mass, the library and other apartments, together with the portraits of the twenty-six first Señores de Viscaya, from Lope the Pirate, who forced back the invading Galicians in 840, to the Infante Don Juan, under whom the Basque provinces were finally incorporated with Castile.

Close by the Casa de Juntas, which stands in a dreary bit of park as fresh and trim as a cathedral close in England, rises a pillared portico. There, where brown-eyed little Basque girls, their brown braids blowing in the breeze, were dawdling green flaps above their laughing mouths, used to sit, on those treacherous stone seats, the great Basque fathers, making laws, meeting out judgment, and regulating all the affairs of this simple mountain republic. The portico, bearing as joint devices the lion and castle of Spain and the three wolves of Vizcaya, was formerly enveloped in the leafy shadow of the Sacred Tree, but what rises behind it now is only the gaunt stem of a patriarchal oak, a very Abraham of plants, all inclosed in glass, as if embalmed in its casket. Before the portico, however, grows a lusty scion, for the Tree of Guernica is of unbroken lineage, shoots being always cherished to succeed in case the centuried predecessor fall.

In presence of this despoiled old trunk, majestic with memories, we felt an honest awe and longed to give it adequate salute. My comrade leveled her kodak and took front views, back views, and side views with such spendthrift enthusiasm that the custodian, deeply impressed, presented her with a dried leaf from the junior oak, cunningly picked out so as to suggest the figure of the tree. The national song of the Basques, a matter of some dozen stanzas, written principally in "e," "a," "i," and "o," takes its theme, if one may trust the Castilian translation, from this symbolic oak.

The Oaktree of Guernica  
Within its foliage green  
Embraces the bright honor  
Of all the Basque demesne.  
For this we count thee holy.  
Our ancient seal and sign;  
The fibres of our freedom  
Are interlaced with thine.

Castile's most hungry tyrants  
Beneath thy solemn shade  
Have sworn to keep the charter  
Our fearless fathers made;  
For noble on our mountains  
Is he who yokes the ox,  
And equal to a monarch  
The shepherd of the flocks.

The historian wished to do nothing more in Guernica but sit and gaze forever on that spectral oak, but the reminder that piety was a hardly less marked Basque characteristic than political independence, finally induced her to follow our guide to the church. A Basque church has its distinctive features, including a belfry, a lofty, plain interior, with galleries, and often a votive ship, gayly painted and fully rigged, suspended from the ceiling. The lad bore himself with simple-minded devotion, offering us on stubby finger tips the holy water and making due obeisance before each gilded shrine.

But my attention was soon fascinated by a foot-square relief on a blue ground of San-

tingo—such a stalwart, vigorous, not to say violent, saint, with his white horse galloping, his gold-sandaled feet gripping the great stirrups, his gold-fringed, crimson robe and azure mantle streaming on the wind, his terrible sword glittering high in air. This was clearly not a person to be trifled with, and I looked about for the historian to tell her that we must be pressing forward on our pilgrimage. But she had stolen out, every sympathetic Basque image of the sculptured doorway conspiring to keep a stony silence and conceal her flight, and had sped back to the Tree of Guernica, from whose contemplation she was torn away only by a fairy tale of supper.

All the journalistic mule Sarah Jones who are shaking their besoms over the Transvaal war, so many thousands of miles behind the guns, should be sent to the front. War is hell, but the mob and the Jingoos do not think of this because there is no danger of their being sent to do the fighting. The Transvaal war has scarcely begun. It cannot in the nature of things last very long. But it promises to be one of the most bitter death struggles recorded in history. It will benefit Argentina, as we point out elsewhere, and in the end, no doubt, the capitalists who have engineered the war will gain their sordid ends. But the struggle will ruin South Africa for years; and it will foment race hatreds that cannot be effaced in a century. Race hatred is an accursed thing, yet, from lack of principle and from the growing cult of empire, it is at present sown broadcast over the world. The words "conquering races" and "living races" mean the development of this hatred. The strong nations are beginning to hate the weak nations because the former are making up their minds to exterminate the latter; and with the unlawful determination rises the feeling of the grudge against the latter, who are being injured. But can the world progress on this basis of hate? Can the elevation of humanity be achieved by the cultivation of hate? Is nothing in all the world to be done for the sake of love? Is the brotherhood of man to be only for the strong? — *Southern Cross.*

## NOTICE.

AT THE application of the Executor of the deceased merchant, MR. HEINRICH ANTON CHRISTIANSEN, namely, the merchant MR. FERDINAND OETZES, represented by the Attorney-at-law, Messrs. Tralle and Mummess (Dres. Jur.), of this place, Notice is hereby given that HEINRICH ANTON CHRISTIANSEN, born in Liban (Cranland), and who died in this place on the 25th day of April, 1899, or against him in his late capacity of proprietor of the firm of Anton Christiansen, of Rio de Janeiro, and

(1) All persons intending to raise any opposition to the directions contained in the will made in this place by the abovesaid testator on the 25th day of April, 1899, and in this place public on the 4th day of May, 1899, particularly with reference to the appointment of the applicant to be the Executor for all assets, be they either in Europe, New York or any other place outside Brazil; or who intend to oppose the powers given to the said executor under such will to represent the Estate before all Courts of Justice and any other Authorities, especially Mortgage and Property Registry Offices, are hereby required to NOTIFY such CLAIMS or opposition at the Office of the undersigned Registrar, Post-office 29, and Room No. 51, but not later than WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the latest time allowed in the buildings of the Court of Justice, Denmarkstrasse 10, ground floor left, Room No. 7;—foreigners to be represented by a fully authorized Attorney of this place if practicable—under penalty of exclusion.

Registrar's office, Hamburg, the 6th October 1899, Public Notices Department.

(signed) Dr. TESDORPF.

Superior Judge.  
Issued by Uile, Clerk of the Court.

## PROFESSOR.

An experienced teacher, young man of good family, well versed in Latin, Portuguese, French, English and German, desires position as private tutor, guardian, amanuensis, librarian or translator, also as companion at home or abroad. Good references. Please address: Professor de N. Care of Rio News, Caixa 258.

## Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directress.

Miss LAYONA GLENN.

No. 115, Praia de Botafogo.

Botafogo.

## TO BE LET

(Without board), two furnished Bedrooms small English family.

Apply to A. H. C.

c/o Rio News.

14.

## PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE, on outfit for a small printing-office, including a new

HALF MEDIUM GORDON PRESS.

Cases, engravings, stands, type, ink, paper, etc. The outfit will be sold on very reasonable terms.

For information apply at this office.

## ROOMS TO LET

Furnished Room, with or without board, in an English family; large garden and good Bath Room.

36 E General Bruce, S. Christovão.

## LODGINGS

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ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent bath. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.

Rua Livramento, No. 133.

## CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanappier A Co's, Bordenax wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRABTREE & Co., 28 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

## ROOMS TO LET

Two pleasant rooms with board at No. 2 Rua Dona Vilegem, S. Domingos, only five minutes from the train station.

## Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following:

VAGHAN, James—who was employed for some time as engine driver on the Central Argentine Railway and who left Rosario about 2 or 3 years ago. Rio de Janeiro, 26th August, 1899.

## TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6-horse-power, both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

## Hotels.

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PRAGA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Catteto)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the best system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the best hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

## Try HOLYROOD Water

A purely BRITISH article

Analysed and passed by the Junta de Hygiene of Rio de Janeiro

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## THERESOPOLIS

### GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGES SCHNIGER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the Serra and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at:

Messrs. Netto, Bastos & C., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.  
" Monteiro Jr. & Co., " 38, " Vis. Imbuena.  
" Soares & Niemeyer, " 38, " da Alameda.  
Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Froust.

Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

## Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with satisfactory improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric train passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

## FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with transit for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.



## TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

## Great Britain.

Nov. 6.—Official telegrams advise the abandonment of Colenso, Natal, by its garrison, which withdrew to Estcourt. Further south, at the latter place, the commandant advised withdrawal of women and children. Telegrams received at the latest arrivals from Ladysmith state that the Boers are constantly receiving reinforcements. Gen. Buller is sending reinforcements to Gen. White at Durban. The withdrawal of the British garrison at Colenso occurred on Thursday after a severe fight with a superior force, the British force retiring in good order. Gen. Buller telegraphs that there were two battles at Ladysmith on the 2nd, one morning and one evening. The Boer encampment was bombarded. The British losses were small, the Boers unknown. Press telegrams continue to dwell on the assault on the Boer encampment at Besterhill, who were compelled to abandon it with great losses, but the London journals attach no importance to them. The war office has received no official advice of the reported battle. A Capetown dispatch says a report is current that the Basutos have risen. The Free State government has annexed that part of Natal lying south of the Tugela river. After the capture of Colenso, the British resolved to evacuate Stormberg, Koenigsberg and Naauwpoort.

Nov. 7.—A telegram of the 3rd from Pieter Maritzburg, received to-day, states that communication north of Estcourt is completely cut off. An armored train made a reconnaissance up the line and found it intact as far as Colenso. The reports of the defeat of the Boers at Ladysmith on the 2nd inst. were brought to the British lines by a native. The reports current to-day of a new battle and brilliant victory, are declared to be without foundation. An official telegram from Ladysmith of yesterday's date (how is this possible if communications are cut?) states that hostilities have been suspended since Friday last (3rd) when the enemy were driven back and obliged to encamp further away from the city. The same dispatch says that Gen. White had requested Gen. Buller to permit his sending his sick and wounded south, but the latter consented to their removal to a special camp outside the lines. A telegram from Estcourt announces the capture of Fort Wylie by the Boers. It is reported that 2,000 Boers are marching against Burgersdorp. The governor of Natal has proclaimed invalid the annexation of a part of his territory. The withdrawal of the British forces from the southern frontier of the Free State has caused a bad impression in Cape Colony. The Boers are becoming uneasy and a rising is feared. Advice from Alwalah North state that the natives are greatly excited and armed bands of Basutos have been seen. The Morning Post asserts that France, Russia and Spain tried to bring about concerted action among the powers in favor of intervention, but failed to get Germany to agree. The Russian government is said to have ordered the concentration of forces on the frontier of Corea, while Japan is mobilizing her fleet. In a speech at a club yesterday Lord Wolseley said the Boers are ignorant of the situation, and that recent British reverses will only serve to strengthen British opinion to prosecute the war to its end.

Nov. 8.—Telegrams from Natal confirm previous reports that communications are cut north of Estcourt. Press telegrams continue to mention a battle at Ladysmith on Friday (3rd) in which the Boers lost 1,000 men and the British 100; another reports says 2,000 Boers were captured. The Evening News says, however, that the latest telegrams at the war office mention no such battle, either on Friday or Saturday. The last telegram from Ladysmith was dated the 2nd, and was published on the 6th. A telegram of the 5th from Estcourt says an armored train reconnaissance up the line found it intact to Colenso and encountered no enemy. The Times correspondent at Pietermaritzburg telegraphs on 5th inst. that the Boers had suffered great losses near Ladysmith and that the British losses have also been heavy. He adds that Gen. White's position has improved. An Estcourt telegram at the last hour says that heavy guns are heard in the direction of Ladysmith. The Boers have invaded Zululand and have captured Ingwavuma. Capetown advises state that the Afrikaners there are keeping neutral.

A treaty just celebrated with Germany surrenders to that country all British claims to the Samoan islands in return for the Tonga islands and two islands of the Solomon group. Of the Samoan islands, Germany obtains Savaii and Upolu, and the United States keeps Tutuila.

Nov. 9.—The first transport with reinforcements arrived at Capetown on the 6th, and was ordered to Durban. It is verified that the Capetown telegrams about the serious losses sustained by the Boers in recent encounters, are greatly exaggerated. An Estcourt telegram of the 6th says that fugitives from Ladysmith state that the Boer artillery is much smaller than that of the British, and that the superior to that of the latter is serious. Gen. Buller telegraphs that a report from Gen. White, sent by carrier pigeons, states that the Boers suspended their bombardment on Saturday. He mentions no combat on Sunday. A second carrier-pigeon dispatch, dated 7th, says the Boers were quiet on Sunday and Monday but reopened fire on Tuesday. No harm had resulted. Advice from Kimberley dated Nov. 5th, and from Mafeking dated Oct. 27,

report the situation good in those places. The Times learns from Capetown that the concentration of British forces on the De Aar frontier to prevent an invasion of Cape Colony, has been completed. A telegram from Saint Vincent reports the arrival there in distress of the *Alpersa*, which is transporting cavalry to Capetown. At the Lord Mayor's banquet at the City Hall to-day, Lord Salisbury said that the situation in South Africa is grave, but that Great Britain is on good terms with foreign powers. England, he affirmed, is not seeking gold nor territory; they only wish equal rights for all races.

Nov. 10.—The war office has received advice that the bombardment of Ladysmith has been renewed. It is said the firing was incessant up to yesterday (9th) but no serious damage had resulted. The place is well supplied with provisions. The enemy has captured an armored train which was transporting a contingent of colonial troops to the Rhodesia frontier. The Burgersdorp police abandoned that place on the 6th, which was about to be occupied by the Boers. (Burgersdorp is in the centre of a strong Afrikaner district.) An Estcourt telegram advises the definite occupation of Colenso by the Boers. The Woolwich and Devonport arsenals have been ordered to prepare a train of 30 siege guns for South Africa. At the Guild hall banquet Lord Wolseley stated that there are 44,000 men actually on their way to South Africa.

Nov. 11.—Nothing that the Boer gunnery, except a press report that the Boer gunnery is improving and damage is resulting to the city's defences. Gen. Buller reports a skirmish near Orange River, resulting in the death of a colonel. He also reports the capture of a small garrison near Kimberley on the 4th. Another telegram reports a fight at Belmont, a railway station below Kimberley, in which Col. Falconer was killed and three officers wounded. (This may be the same skirmish reported by Gen. Buller.) After a formal invitation, the bombardment of Kimberley began yesterday (another telegram says the 7th), the city being attacked on two sides. Another attack on Mafeking is said to have been repelled, the Boers losing 50 men. The latest advice from Kimberley state that the Boers had captured the outworks. Telegrams of the 7th report a Boer invasion of the north-east districts of Cape Colony.

A Berlin telegram to The Times says that an accord has been signed with Germany for the African Telegraph Co's projected line from the Cape to Cairo. Another accord prohibits the extension of the Chartered Co's northern railway until a line crossing German West Africa is finished. Telegrams state that the relations between Russia and Japan are becoming strained.

Nov. 12.—The bombardment of Kimberley continues. Advice from there state that in the Boer attack on the city on Wednesday (8th) the British had one man killed and the enemy six. An Estcourt telegram of the 9th reports a violent cannonading in the direction of Ladysmith. A telegram just received says that in the skirmish at Belmont the British bombarded a Boer position for three hours but were unable to dislodge the enemy. From Capetown it is reported that the British have evacuated Alwalah South. (This is evidently a mistake. Alwalah South is on the coast, half way between Capetown and Port Elizabeth.) The partisans of the Boers in Cape Colony have attempted to destroy the railways at various points between Capetown and De Aar. Five transports with reinforcements have left Capetown for Durban. At the latter place 20 guns and a brigade of marines have been landed to defend the city.

## United States.

Nov. 9.—Yesterday's elections were sharply contested and resulted in republican victories in a great majority of the states. In Ohio the republican victory was complete. In New York the democrats were victorious.

Nov. 10.—The marriage of Admiral Dewey with Mrs. Hazen, a rich widow, was realized to-day.

Nov. 11.—Marconi embarked at New York to-day for South Africa, where he is to install his system of wireless telegraphy. A Manila telegram says that Gen. Wheaton has disembarked his forces at San Fabian, where he drove back the Tagalos and liberated 28 Spanish prisoners.

## Spain.

Nov. 7.—It is said that Premier Silveira will grant certain concessions to the Barcelona taxpayers, in order to restore order in that province. The Valencia municipal council has sent congratulations to the Boers. A telegram from Las Palmas says that British cruisers are exercising great vigilance over suspected vessels.

Nov. 8.—A Barcelona telegram says that the commission which obtained audience of the government to solicit modifications in the new taxes, has returned unsuccessful. It is believed that the merchants will now have to pay.

Nov. 9.—The republicans are insisting that the budget shall be discussed by the Deputies before any financial scheme can be brought forward, and that the Barcelona merchants arrested for non-payment of taxes shall be released. Premier Silveira has cancelled the promise to the Catalonians which has caused the withdrawal of the last demand.

Nov. 10.—The *Correspondencia de Espana* denies that Spain is hostile to Great Britain. The commercial and industrial syndicates of Barcelona continue to refuse to pay the new taxes. The Spanish squadron has left Cadiz for Barcelona. In Barcelona many merchants have resolved to close their doors

rather than pay the new taxes. The agitation is increasing and fears of a revolution are expressed.

Nov. 11.—The situation at Barcelona continues unaltered, the shops remaining closed. Minister Villaverde says that patriots are commencing the reduction of interest on the internal debt, and that negotiations will be reopened with foreign bondholders after the budget has been passed.

Nov. 12.—The deputies have refused to order the release of the imprisoned Barcelona merchants. Great excitement reigns in Barcelona. Business houses continue closed, and a violent manifestation was made against the alcabala.

## France.

Nov. 6.—Walsin Esterhazy has been condemned to three years imprisonment for fraud on charges preferred by his cousin. (American papers say that Esterhazy is expected in the United States where he is expected to make a lecture tour.)

Nov. 7.—In political circles the *Morning Post's* statement is denied that France, Russia and Spain had initiated steps to prevent the Transvaal war.

Nov. 9.—The high court of justice met to-day in Paris to try the persons accused of conspiracy against the republic. There was some disorder among the witnesses. The senate resolved that the senators absent at the session of Sept 15th can not take part in the future sessions.

Nov. 10.—There was great disorder again among witnesses at to-day's session of the high court of justice. They entered court crying vivas for the army and crying down with the Jews. One of the witnesses for the defence, named Camelot, assaulted another witness and drew a revolver.

Nov. 11.—The senate has affirmed its competency to try the alleged conspirators against the republic. Buhonic pest has appeared at Constantine in Algeria.

Nov. 12.—The high court of justice has ordered the search of the religious college whose priests maintain the journal *La Croix*, and who are suspected of complicity in royalist intrigues.

## Germany.

Nov. 7.—A semi-official note published to-day denies that Germany had been approached on the subject of intervention in South Africa. Great preparations making for the reception of the Czar and Czarina at Potsdam to-morrow.

Nov. 8.—The Russian sovereigns arrived at Potsdam to-day, and were received at the station by the German Emperor and Empress.

Nov. 9.—After attending the banquet given in his honor by the Kaiser, the Czar returned to St. Petersburg, the Czarina remaining in Germany for some days. A clause in the Anglo-German treaty just celebrated, provides that Germany shall surrender consular jurisdiction in Zululand.

Nov. 11.—Telegrams from St. Petersburg confirm the movement of Russian troops on the frontier of Afghanistan. A telegram received at Amsterdam from Pretoria states that the general bombardment of Kimberley began on the 7th inst.

## Italy.

Nov. 6.—It is known from an official source that Italy will abandon her pretensions in China and recall home her squadron in Chinese waters.

Nov. 11.—A slight earthquake shock was felt yesterday night at Livorno, causing a panic but no damages of consequence.

Nov. 12.—Another earthquake at Livorno has created a panic among the people who imagine that the end of the world has come.

## Austria.

Nov. 9.—A decree published to-day forbids the importation of products from Brazil and Paraguay on account of the bubonic plague.

Nov. 11.—A Trieste telegram says that three deaths from bubonic pest occurred on the steamer *Benarides* during her return voyage from Brazil.

## Portugal.

Nov. 11.—The Lisbon journals announce that Dr. Pestana, just returned from Oporto, has fallen ill with bubonic pest. He was visited at the isolated hospital by the king.

## CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

LADIES' XI vs. GENTLEMEN'S XI (Left Hand with Broomsticks).

The return match between these two teams took place on the 2nd inst. on the ground of the São Paulo Athletic Club and was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The Ladies had been practising assiduously and the consequence was that they beat the men on a two innings match by no less than 34 runs. The men had to bowl, field and "broomstick" with their left hands only; no pads or gloves were allowed to be used with the natural result that it was only a skirt! There were many amusing, if painful incidents and we are told that some snip shots taken are likely to prove more amusing still.

The ladies started their first innings at about 1:30 p.m. and the men's faces soon showed how they were realising the sternness of the task set for them. The Misses G. von Bulow and Beaumont put on no less than 32 runs for the first wicket, the second fell at 38 and then Miss Evelyn Florde, aided by Miss Wyatt made the ball hum indeed, raising the total to 89 before they were separated. Then came a collapse, F. Florde's bowling being too good. However, the innings was declared

closed for 99 runs, Mrs. Walker being not out, and Miss Leishman did not bat.

A splendid tea was now served in the tent, an excellent spread for which Mrs. Florde and the members of the Ladies' team were responsible.

The men made a poor start, the first 2 wickets falling for 3 runs; Miller and Reeves then forced the game, the former succumbing at 19 and being replaced by F. Florde. The score was raised quickly to 42 when Reeves fell to a good ball from Miss Jacobs, who, we may here mention, bowled with Miss A. Florde right through both innings of the men.

The men's innings closed for 60, or 30 behind their fair opponents, who in their second innings made 50, thus leaving the men with 81 to get to win. They never looked like achieving the task. Miss Jacobs' bowling was deadly and they were all out for 46. It was a good fight and a well earned victory, and the hearty cheers on the return of the ladies to the pavilion were well deserved. (Latest telegrams received state that sufferers from burnt faces, broken fingers and bruised shins are all doing well.)

Amongst the amusing incidents, let us mention the brilliant drive for 2 at the end of the ladies' second innings by which a married lady won ten miles from her husband and immediately stood cold tea to all the men; also Mr. Kirkman's triumphant march out with shouldered broomstick—9 not out—also one or two overs with three and even four wickets (we hide the howlers' names). Miss E. Florde at the wicket made two excellent and sharp catches.

## The scores were:

## LADIES' 1st INNINGS.

Miss G. von Bulow, b. F. Florde.....	11
Miss K. Beaumont, c. Grey, b. A. N. Crompton.....	11
Miss E. Florde, c. F. Florde.....	25
Miss Wyatt, c. Miller.....	12
Miss L. Jacobs, b. Miller.....	0
Miss A. Florde, b. F. Florde.....	3
Miss L. Lees, c. F. Florde.....	0
Mrs. G. Krug, c. Grey, b. J. Webster.....	0
Mrs. A. N. Crompton, b. F. Florde.....	0
Mrs. C. Walker, not out.....	0
Miss Leishman, did not bat.....	0
Extras, byes 7, wides 21.....	28
Total.....	90

## GENTLEMEN'S 1st INNINGS.

J. Grey, b. Miss Jacobs.....	1
A. N. Crompton, b. Miss A. Florde.....	0
C. W. Miller, b. Miss Jacobs.....	8
H. J. Reeves, b. Miss Jacobs.....	15
F. Florde, b. Miss A. Florde.....	21
E. G. Knight, b. Miss A. Florde.....	7
M. King, b. Miss Jacobs.....	3
J. Webster, b. Miss Jacobs.....	2
H. Johns, b. Miss A. Florde.....	0
H. Kirkman, c. Miss E. Florde, b. Miss A. Florde.....	0
R. J. Florde, not out.....	0
Extras.....	3
Total.....	60

## LADIES' 2nd INNINGS.

Miss G. von Bulow, b. Reeves.....	11
Miss Beaumont, c. F. Florde, b. Miller.....	0
Miss E. Florde, c. F. Florde, b. King.....	1
Miss Wyatt, c. b. Miller.....	1
Miss L. Jacobs, c. King, b. Reeves.....	6
Miss A. Florde, run out.....	7
Miss Leishman, c. R. Florde, b. Reeves.....	2
Miss L. Lees, not out.....	0
Mrs. G. Krug, b. Reeves.....	0
Mrs. A. N. Crompton, c. King, b. Reeves.....	0
Mrs. C. Walker, c. King, b. Reeves.....	0
Extras, byes 3, wides 14, no balls 3.....	20
Total.....	50

## GENTLEMEN'S 2nd INNINGS.

J. Grey, b. Miss A. Florde.....	3
A. N. Crompton, b. Miss Jacobs.....	8
C. W. Miller, run out.....	2
H. J. Reeves, b. Miss A. Florde.....	12
F. Florde, c. Miss E. Florde, b. Miss A. Florde.....	5
E. G. Knight, b. Miss Jacobs.....	1
M. King, b. Miss Jacobs.....	0
J. Webster, b. Miss Jacobs.....	0
H. Johns, b. Miss Jacobs.....	5
H. Kirkman, not out.....	0
R. Florde, b. Miss Jacobs.....	0
Extras, byes 1.....	1
Total.....	46

We Irish are asked to rejoice because Irish regiments in the English army are winning victories for the hawk-billed money changers of the Stock Exchange, and for the white-washed managers of the Chartered Company. The shame of it! The irony of it! There are said to be 2000 Irishmen amongst the Boers, fighting, as we wish of the Plate should fight, and may have to fight one day, for the people amongst whom our lot is cast, who have given to the exile a home and leave to toil. Are we to rejoice then when Irish-Africaners meet Irish Englanders? Are we to rejoice when Irishmen kill Irishmen in a quarrel not theirs? Have we not, rather, to remember why such anguish has come to us? Have we not to remember the why and the wherefore of it all? The shame and the tragedy and the wrong of it is seven centuries old, and are we to be hoodwinked into forgetting it all by accepting the Boers as our enemies! —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 14th, 1899.

TO-DAY President Campos Salles completes the first year of his administration. He entered upon the discharge of his official duties under circumstances that were especially favorable to himself. He had an overwhelming majority in both houses of congress, commerce had rendered flattering homage to him and the country at large gave him loyal and enthusiastic support. To all appearances, it was possible for him to carry out any policy which he might consider beneficial to the country. He had some difficult problems to solve, it is true, and it was the belief in his purpose and ability to solve them that brought him the united support of the whole country. More than that, the foreign creditors had also expressed their belief in him and had accepted an arrangement to suspend cash interest payments for three years in order to give him time to improve the finances of the country. And he accepted this concession with promises of reforms and economies, and he entered upon his administration with other promises of a similar character. Now, what has been done? Nine or ten months ago there was much talk of economies, a few expenditures were abolished or reduced, two or three arsenals were closed, and some public services were suspended. But other destinations for these savings were soon found, and it is now generally admitted that the economies then effected have resulted in no actual benefit to the treasury. The interest charges on a great part of the internal indebtedness have been scaled down, to the prejudice of bondholders, but to the benefit of the treasury. In this respect important savings have been effected, but it has been brought about by sacrificing the *bona fides* of the government to a very considerable extent. And then there has been a reduction of the paper currency to an aggregate of 45,000,000, which has been accomplished by using revenue destined to other purposes and then covering deficiencies by an issue of treasury bills. Just how the treasury stands, no one knows to a certainty, for even yet, at the end of the legislative session, the report of the minister of finance has not been published, and only a part of it has been made public through the press. All things considered, the first year of President Campos Salles' administration has been a disappointment, we might even say a failure. He has not fulfilled his promises, and our financial, commercial and industrial state to-day is worse than twelve months ago. And we are steadily drifting into political complications in the states out of which nothing can come but another period of anarchy.

ON learning that in the last ten months the receipts of the five most important custom houses in the country have decreased over 19,000,000, or at the rate of nearly 2,000,000 a month, the public is very naturally anxious to learn whether there have been any compensating reductions in expenditure. Much was said on this subject some months ago, but up to the present the amount of the alleged reductions has not been known, and when Deputy Luiz Adolpho asked in the chamber how much had been saved in the department of marine, no one was able to inform him. In fact there is no positive proof that there have been any reductions at all. But what is unfortunately certain is that the government is making frantic efforts to obtain new revenue from burdensome taxes and this leads to the not unnatural suspicion that the reductions either are purely imaginary, or have been neutralized by additional expenses.

THE Sorocabum-Iguazu railway management will find some interesting reading in the *Financial News* of October 20th in regard to their shameful treatment of the company's foreign debenture-holders. Interest and redemption charges both have been ignored, not because the company had no money, but simply because it preferred not to pay. This is not misfortune; it is mismanagement dishonesty. The company had money, for it has been paying interest and dividends, as alleged, on shares and bonds held in the country. In a letter addressed to President Campos Salles in February last—which has never been answered—the president of the Council of Foreign Bondholders (Mr. Jiddendahl) says:—“It is, perhaps, needless to say that investors in England will hesitate to subscribe to industrial enterprises in Brazil while they see the claim of the foreign bondholders of a flourishing railway, such as this, treated with contempt.” And to this we may add that it will be equally difficult to obtain sympathy for the country's misfortunes when courteous reclamations are treated with contempt.

IF THE sanitary convention recently signed at Buenos Aires is the only result achieved by President Roer's visit to this capital, then his coming must be considered a misfortune. What the Brazilian sanitary officials were thinking of we can not imagine, unless it is the permanent recognition of their right to interfere with travel and trade. This convention is a humiliating surrender of Brazil's interests, an admission to the world that this port is so foul that travellers and traders should avoid it at least six months in the year. It will oblige Americans en route to the River Plate to avoid us altogether; it will compel travellers to avoid landing here altogether; it will encourage direct voyagers to the River to avoid almost disinfections and quarantines; and it will kill much of the traffic between the two countries. And it accomplishes so little that the traveller who must be disinfected here in order to embark, must be disinfected and quarantined three days later in order to land. The men who made that convention are evidently afflicted, for there is not an atom of reason in it.

THE *Gazeta* of the 10th publishes a long discussion on “The Crisis” which is evidently designed as a defence of the course pursued by congress and the government. But this is an extremely difficult thing to do, and how well our apologist has succeeded may be inferred from this one extract alone:—“We say, therefore, that congress, through its commissions, studied the problem (insufficiency of revenue) and resolved, first of all, to reduce expenditures.” It reduced the expenditures, it cut down here and there what the government had otherwise already ordered cut down a little. It is true that, in voting the budgets, it is restoring through amendments what had been cut down in reports; but that, who is doing it is not congress itself, but certain deputies who are living with one eye on the government, to care for the exigencies of the treasury, and the other eye on the voter, to care for their own interests.” It is an ingenuous confession, but it could not easily have been avoided. There is no defence for a government which fails to keep its promises and then seeks to deceive us in order to conceal its bad faith.

THE *Jornal do Brazil* of the 10th published a telegram from Buenos Aires to the effect that the United States senate had granted leave of absence to President McKinley for the purpose of visiting Argentina. The telegram further adds that the newspapers attach great importance to this visit, attributing to it a political purpose. How so absurd a report could have originated, and how intelligent journalists can give it credence, passes our comprehension. In the first place, the United States senate is not in session, and could not have given the reported leave of absence. And in the second place, there is no political advantage possible in such a visit, which would warrant two months absence from the United States. In our opinion, the report has grown out of the absurd adoption of the name United States by various South American republics. Brazil copied the name, and her senate has been considering a resolution which grants the president leave of absence to visit Argentina. And there is the foundation of the report. Careless operators and reporters have seen a half of some news dispatch and have jumped to the conclusion that it refers to the United States. Much of our news nowadays is made up in just this way.

## NEW SANITARY REGULATIONS.

The new sanitary regulations which were signed at Buenos Aires on the 2nd inst. by Dr. Wilde and the Brazilian secretary of Legation and go into force to-morrow, and which are designed to regulate all traffic between Brazil and Argentina from November 15th to May 15th, are as follows, the translation being taken from the *Herald and Times*:

1. That from the 15th of November to the 15th of May of every year and until further notice, all vessels arriving here with passengers from the ports of Rio de Janeiro or Santos will be subject to the following:

2. Vessel carrying third-class passengers must not take stowage passengers in either of the two mentioned Brazilian ports unless they present a document from the shore authorities certifying that they have not been in contact with yellow fever cases and are not attacked by same, and also that their clothes and luggage have been washed and disinfected previous to their embarkation.

3. Masters of vessels carrying first-class passengers will not receive others in Rio or Santos unless presented with a certificate stating that he or she is not attacked with yellow fever and certifying that their luggage has been disinfected previous to embarkation. Said certificate may be obtained from the family or nearest doctor.

4. The masters of passenger-carrying steamers must not allow any person on board (passenger or crew) to land in either Rio or Santos, and if this is impossible, to insist on a medical certificate (similar to that of Rio or Santos passengers) when the person or persons return on board.

5. During the above mentioned period (article 2) either an Argentine doctor or sanitary agent must travel on the passenger-carrying steamers from, or having called at, the mentioned ports. Said doctor or sanitary agent to be for account of the steamer through the medium of the Health Board.

6. A sanitary commission, composed of an Argentine and a Brazilian doctor, will be established in the ports of Rio and Santos in order to certify to the doctor's certificates presented by passengers before boarding any steamer.

7. Under these conditions all vessels arriving here from the two mentioned Brazilian ports, will be granted free pratique in the roads after a disinfection of 24 hours, during which the disinfection of first-class passengers' luggage will be effected, and on condition that the vessel has employed six days from the hour of departure from Rio or Santos to the hour of visitation in the roads. In all cases, stowage passengers and their luggage and “suspicious” cargoes (likely to carry contagion) will be landed at the Argentine quarantine station to undergo an eight days quarantine counting from the hour of departure from Rio or Santos.

## CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the customs receipts at the five most important ports of Brazil for the ten months ended on the 31st ult., compared with those for the corresponding period of 1898:

Rio de Janeiro:		
10 months, 1898.....	68,627,623\$753	
10 " 1899.....	60,024,285\$573	
Decrease.....	8,603,338\$180	
or over 12 1/2 %.		
Santos:		
10 months, 1898.....	31,623,261\$869	
10 " 1899.....	24,020,638\$969	
Decrease.....	7,602,622\$130	
or over 24 %.		
Pará:		
10 months, 1899.....	21,397,327\$722	
10 " 1898.....	17,899,217\$401	
Increase.....	3,498,110\$321	
or about 19 1/2 %.		
Bahia:		
10 months, 1898.....	17,003,183\$571	
10 " 1899.....	13,089,474\$176	
Decrease.....	3,913,709\$095	
or about 23 %.		
Pernambuco:		
10 months, 1898.....	15,831,817\$611	
10 " 1899.....	13,391,871\$548	
Decrease.....	2,440,946\$063	
or over 15 %.		
Total receipts at the five custom-houses:		
10 months, 1898.....	150,988,206\$135	
10 " 1899.....	131,923,598\$288	
Decrease.....	19,064,608\$147	
or over 12 1/2 %.		

A part of the receipts for 1899, it must be remembered, is derived from new taxes, which, while burdening the taxpayers, checking trade and retarding the development of the country's resources, fail to compensate for the decrease in revenue for which, indeed, they are partly responsible.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCT. 26.—*Senate*.—The senate adopted the resolution from the chamber of deputies for prolonging the session to Nov. 22. It passed several bills in various stages and discussed the budget of the department of finance. In speaking on this subject Senator Arthur Rio said that the Bahia dock, which had cost 1,500,000, and the custom-house building are in pressing need of repairs.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the budget

of the war department and the tariff bill. Deputy Galeão Carvallal said that this bill, if voted, will contribute to cause a further decrease in the import trade.

OCT. 28.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the consumption tax regulations and the budget of the department of marine. In a speech on those regulations Deputy Glycerio said that the country in its present critical condition is unable to pay heavier taxes. Deputy Galeão Carvallal said that he had visited some of the war vessels and that what he then witnessed is really pitiful. Officers and men on board are doing all in their power to preserve this valuable property which cost so much money and on which depends the safety of the country; but what can they accomplish if the government pays no attention to their suggestions?

OCT. 30.—*Senate*.—After voting several private bills the senate discussed the budget of the department of finance. Senator Ramiro Barcellos said that in cases in which the property of debtors who had borrowed money in bonds from the Banco da Republica had gone to auction, none of the bids had reached 30 per cent. of the amount of the respective indebtedness. He does not think, he asserted, that over 10 per cent. or 12 per cent. will be netted. As the total sum is 80,000,000, if the loss falls on the bank, it will absorb about 70 per cent. of its capital. He does not think, he said, that shareholders of the bank should sustain a loss for which they are not responsible, since the bonds had been issued by a board not elected by the shareholders but appointed by the government. The government, not wishing to sustain the loss not to inflict it on the bank, has in view a financial operation with the bonds held in benefit of the redemption fund. Senator Rodrigues Alves said that the reports of the president of the bank do not confirm the statements of the preceding speaker. At all events, if any reduction in the debt is to be made, it should be in benefit of the borrowers and not of the bank, which, being prosperous, as is shown by those reports, is in less need of the government's indulgence than the borrowers. The utmost that he was willing to do was to authorize the government in general terms to collect in such a manner as it deemed most advantageous the sums due to the treasury or such part of them as the debtors could pay. After remarks from Senators Otaviano and Leopoldo de Balloes the budget was voted in 3rd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the budget of the department of marine and voted the budget of the war department in 2nd discussion, and the consumption tax regulations and the tariff bill in 3rd discussion. When the vote on the consumption tax regulations was concluded, Deputy Nilo Peçanha announced amidst much laughter that the regulations were already engrossed, as the engrossment committee had divined the intentions of the chamber. And the engrossment was forthwith put to the vote and adopted. A motion offered by Deputy Galeão Carvallal for a nominal vote on those regulations had been rejected. Deputy Luiz Adolpho spoke on affairs in Matto Grosso and accused the government of tampering with his correspondence.

OCT. 31.—*Senate*.—The senate voted the general revenue bill in 2nd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the budget of the war department and the Federal District judiciary bill, voted the budget of the department of marine in 2nd discussion, and concurred in the senate's amendments to the budget of the department of foreign affairs. Deputy Galeão Carvallal attacked the President, whom he accused of having violated his pledges.

NOV. 1.—*Senate*.—The senate voted several bills in various stages and discussed the general revenue bill. Senator Leopoldo de Balloes expressed regret at the delay of this bill in reaching the senate. This delay, he said, practically precludes the discussion of provisions that greatly increase the burdens of the people. Up to the present the people have borne their burdens with patience, but he does not think that it is prudent to test that patience too severely. A sincere friend and supporter of the government, he would be recreant to his duty, he explained, if he failed to give this warning.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber adjourned in token of respect for the memory of Deputy José Alves Rúbio, recently deceased in São Paulo.

NOV. 3.—*Senate*.—The senate voted the general revenue bill in 3rd discussion and several other bills in various stages.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the Federal District judiciary bill.

NOV. 4.—*Senate*.—Senator Antonio Azeredo spoke on the Matto Grosso question.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted in 3rd discussion the budget of the department of interior and the special appropriation of 2,978,861\$445 for payment of arrears of indebtedness. It also voted part of the budget of the department of industry.

## COFFEE NOTES

—An exchange says that there are 2,739 coffee plantations in the state of Minas Geraes, of which 1,234 have less than 50,000 coffee trees each, 844 with over 100,000 trees each, 597 with over 200,000 each, and 64 with over 500,000 each. Of these plantations 500 use water power to move machinery and 1,243 use steam power.





The week, with moderate sales and unchanging prices from Monday to Friday. The exporters showed a disposition to buy more freely, and prices were promptly advanced by 200 to 300 reis, followed by a sharp rise in the afternoon. The receipts during the week were reported to be about 85,000 bags, against 66,000 bags in the preceding week. The receipts were 97,766 bags, and the shipments 71,683 bags. The sales abroad during the week were 71,683 bags, and the receipts 97,766 bags. The receipts at Havre, 159,000 Hamburg and 128,000 London—a total of 536,000 bags, against 299,000 bags in the same week of last year, and 277,000 bags in the preceding week. These heavy sales will have a tendency to raise the price of heavy grades of sugar.

Our resume of the week's movements in this market are as follows:







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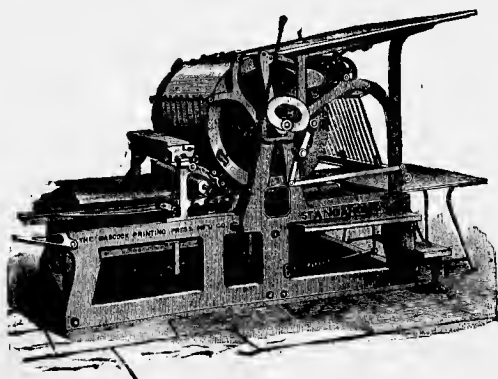
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